

28 June, PM II



### Small Groups' Meeting

CHAIR : Well, we had three small groups, one being [inaudible] group, and therefore I would like to start with the beginning and ask Karina if she would like to present what comes from our meetings on the last two days.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : Okay, well what you have with you - the three pages you have with you, is an attempt to take a look at what we thought should be part 1, and actually in our discussion we have a suggestion with regard to five chapters for part 1. What you have with you are basically one and two. And the basic focus of at least the first two chapters which we expect should be short chapters, is largely to put in focus the rationale for the Commission and why the Commission or how the Commission looks at all the other issues that we are going to tackle. So Chapter 1, which is the typewritten portion, confronts basically the realities that we face today. That the world is in a period of unprecedented change, that affects systems and structures, and there are examples here, at the end of the foreword, the prevalence of the market, globalisation, rapid technology advances, the information or media revolution, the emergence of global problems which were not considered as problems in the past, especially population growth, climate change and migration. The participatory trends towards at least - at least in vogue today with regard to civil society - and the increasing stress that we find although it's not yet as obvious but the analysis that is going into the fact that there is a breakdown in the social fabric at all levels. The breakdown of the family, the breakdown of value systems, the breakdown of concepts on the nation state, and the apparent lack of any concrete paradigms that tell us exactly where we are going. So we are basically in a stage where we know what the problems are, there are no concrete paradigms that will solve this. In looking at what has happened



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through the decades, it appears that the underlying basis for many of the models, many of the types of interventions, or the approaches were unable first of all to capture the dynamics that were really happening, they were focussed on very specific goals, especially goals of economic growth, and that underlying all of this you can probably call all of these models without their being conscience about it perhaps, as models that were utilitarian and transactional. Utilitarian in the sense that everything that was done was for the use of and <sup>were</sup> transactional because it was all a system of "I do this, you give this to me" whether you're talking of people, of families, of the economy, of nation states, and so on. Within this particular perspective, you have, as its basic manifestations, all the growth models with regard to the economy, the importance of the market systems, and things of that sort. Which in effect left out the basic values that, as human society, we should be looking at. But in the process, because of all of these problems you find the emergence of new concepts, especially the concept of security, which explicitates very definite social, economic and ecological aspects. Now, part of this is to say also that there are limits to utilitarian and transactional models, that actually account for certain types, most types of population policies and programmes as well as the swell in migration that have given rise to rising social inequity and widening gaps, in terms of poverty and wealth, that have led also to various forms of environmental degradation, to jobless growth and to the growing loss of control by national governments. As a result of this, the existing and traditional models are unable to bring about decent living conditions for the majority and also do not offer us any hope for the next coming decades. While it is true that the recent conferences of the United Nations have addressed a whole set of issues and have come up with new ways of looking at things, they were however cut up so that the interactions and the dynamics between issues of the environment, population, human rights, social development, women and so on were viewed correctly in terms of the problems and have certain specific solutions, but were not dealt with holistically as one coherent policy recommendation. So the challenge for the Commission is to elaborate a new paradigm, a coherent approach to try to operationalise to the limits of what we are, of the time given to us, the various interrelationships, and to articulate the relevance of

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this new way of looking at things, within an age of globalisation, an age of technological change, an age where the future is more unclear to us than it used to be in the past. By doing, by trying to come up with a holistic approach, the second rationale for the commission is also to be able to propose, not just a new way of looking at things, but a new way of doing things which obviously cannot be the answer to everything but at least can give us the initial leads of things that can be pursued. So, the intention of this particular chapter is to put within the context of the present what the Commission is trying to do. The drawing that is here is supposed to be Chapter 2 which is an attempt to provide the perspective of the Commission and just to explain since it is not written down in paragraph 4 that the Commission in terms of a goal looks at the overall goal of sustainable improvement in the quality life as the major goal but recognises that there is the necessity to meet minimum survival needs that cannot be considered simply as sustainable improvement in the quality of life, but there are minimums that we have to address. In order to get to this goal, the framework that the Commission suggests is a framework of two sides, caring capacity and carrying capacity, which deals both with the issues of population as well as issues of the environment and that underpinning the caring and carrying capacity must be the shared values of equity, of human security, ecological security, sustainability through a major mechanism which is participative. So, whether you speak of income or you speak of gender or you speak of regions, the issue of equity comes in. Human security, ecological security are also in a sense two sides of the same coin, but underpinning that is the value of sustainability so that we do not fall into the same problem areas as the past, of just coming up with solutions that ultimately become the very reason for (interruption [inaudible]) ...creates their own problems. Underneath the balance between caring and carrying are various forces that we need to spell out, and the intention is to spell out in general these forces so that we do not need to be all that repetitive in every point in time, trying to bring in all these issues. There are six issues, although we will raise for discussion the point of the psychological and spiritual because there is a feeling that maybe it does not fit somewhere, maybe it should be somewhere else. But at any rate, the forces that impinge on the ability to carry out a caring

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and carrying capacity approach are historical and socio-cultural determinants: consumption, pollution and waste, inter- and intra-country power relations, international economic order, development in knowledge and technology, and psychological and spiritual forces. All of these <sup>processes</sup> are facilitative as well as hindrance forces - they can help to facilitate but they also produce many of the obstacles to the capacity to be able to improve the quality of life. The idea behind chapter 2 therefore is simply to put on record the framework from which the Commission comes so that that is what underpins the analysis for the succeeding chapters.

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Chapter 3, which you do not have in the papers, which was just preliminarily discussed, puts together many of the aspects from chapters one to five plus portions of the later chapters which [inaudible] with the interactions of various variables when you talk about the quality of life while there will be some definition already at the level of chapter 2, the interactions especially of environment, gender and technology and how these interactions have implications on the issue of population, is what we thought should go into chapter 3.

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(unidentified voice without micro) .....repeat the three, please..

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : Environment,.. well, what we're saying is that the present has brought out, and the immediate past, has brought out new variables that in the past were not very much considered. Values that have a globalised nature and values that effect not only situations within countries, but across, and these are environment, gender and technology. And if you consider the developments in all of these three and look at how they impinge on the issue of population, then you will come up with a different perspective, away from the utilitarian perspective of we need to lower population because it will create this, or because it will produce more wealth or less poverty, and so on.



And then chapters 4 and 5, if we feel there is a necessity for that, can be expositive chapters.

One that deals primarily on the issue of the carrying capacity, and the next chapter on a further elaboration of the caring capacity. In effect, part one puts down on record, in the first two chapters, what we think we are faced with and where we are and why we're doing this, and chapter 2 provides the framework. [Chapters 3, 4 and 5 are actually more explanations and expositions of what is already contained in chapters one and two.] So, effectively speaking, the reader who may not bother to go through so many hundreds of pages, you facilitate the reading so that the short chapters 1 and 2 provide the meat of what the Commission is saying. The rest of the chapters provide the evidence and the support, until you get to the end, which means people can read chapters one and two and perhaps the recommendations, and if they're interested enough, then they will probably read the rest of the book. But it's the reality that we need to face, especially when you're dealing with an overload of written materials.

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CHAIR : Thank you Karina. I would like to say to all of us ...also, how do existing chapters relate to this frame?

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : Yes. If we look at the proposed outline, actually many of the things that are already contained in chapters .- I'm missing my outline - in chapters 1 to 5, plus portions of chapter 16 and 17, much of what we envisioned to put into these chapters 1 to 5 are already here but in different portions. So chapter 1 is really pulling out of those chapters I mentioned certain basic realities that exist today. Chapter 2 will focus on portions, - chapter 19 would be part of that, chapter 2 which is population and a balanced view, would also come into that. But it's basically trying to work out the framework. And then chapters three, four and five, actually chapter three, will cover much of



chapters four and three, existing chapters four and five, and portions of chapters six and seven in terms of the interactions between these different dimensions. Basically, that.

CHAIR : But four and five, do they cover the carrying capacity and the caring, or do they go into ...

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID Well, chapter 4 will have a large bulk of 6 and 7 but less on the data level and more on the conceptual level. Which I think, well, if you push it further when we get to part 2, then you can have one environmental chapter that basically puts in the evidence and the data for carrying capacity.

CHAIR : Thank you very much. Did this come across clearly? Clearly enough for all of us to say how we feel about that? Or do you think you need to sleep over it? Maybe you need. Let us see how it goes together with the other proposals.

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Paul A. HARRISON: What happens after that, to part 3 and 4 ?

CHAIR :: It's not this group, it's another group.

Paul A. HARRISON Oh, right.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : Yeah, the succeeding groups at least parts 1 and 2 become part 1 in effect, and part 3 becomes part 2.

Monique BEGIN: [inaudible] ...questions, further to Paul's question. Chapter 6 and 7 the way they are now, really expand on the notion of the carrying capacity. Do you take them and integrate them



into chapter 4, and do you integrate chapter 19 into the caring... c'est ça...which is now ~~number~~ whatever. Alors, that answers me to my satisfaction.

CHAIR :: Thank you very much. Any other comment?

*OK*  
Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : I forgot to mention that chapter 16 and 17 are the quality of life and quality of life and rights (?) the essence of that would also go into chapter 2. So that you introduce the issue of quality of life and human rights in the broader sense of the word, [inaudible] chapter.

Monique BEGIN: Yes, if we can do a bit of interaction, it's needed .

CHAIR :: Of course, of course .....

Monique BEGIN:: It's because then what do you keep as the conclusion and call to action? I would have thought we would have kept those two chapters.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : No, I'm saying .....

Monique BEGIN:: Oh, you're just introducing them?

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : Yeah, they're introduced as part of the framework.

Monique BEGIN: Okay

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : But they're not taken away.



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Monique BEGIN: Okay, okay ...and then in that perspective, do you consider chapter 8 to 15, is that it?, fourteen included...are they specific sectors, either geographical, - Africa- , peoplewise - age group or gender, etc. . because we are adding youth, or domaine of human activities? Do you consider then that each of them becomes us taking a magnifying glass and applying in a more detailed, specific level, the general analysis you've just described in the first part.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID Part Two [inaudible], it's part one is basically a concept and critique. Part 2 becomes a more specific focus on specific issues, etc. Further elaborating ... and part 1

(three inaudible interventions, no micro)

Monique BEGIN: ...and part two is a longer section because it deals specifically and in more detail with X number of specific perspectives.

CHAIR ::Yea, however now listening, if I may say so, listening now to you, Karina, I have the feeling that if the idea is that chapter 1 and 2 provides, as she says so clearly, provides the thrust of the whole thing. And then we go into more detail when we recuperate in fact the chapters that exist. And what we were saying and I don't think it comes here very clearly, is that what we have now, under... part of what we have now in the first part, under quality of life, and at the very end, chapter 17, quality of life and rights, would be a separate chapter here because it is somehow the operational...we are saying quality of life has this objective level of all human rights being respected [inaudible], and therefore before we go into this part 2, we would move the 17 to here. That's [inaudible], wasn't it?





Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID (no micro): I think the essence of 17 has to come in, but I think we still need that 17 as a more concrete call in the conclusion rather than transferring [inaudible] because it will lose its punch. I mean the entire report will lose its ...

CHAIR: Monique.

Monique BEGIN: Then, one thing that could be, that I think should be added to the revised chapter 1 is between your points 5 and 6 somewhere, that we made the choice

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID: Six, by the way, is not part of one. Number 6 is after chapter 3.

CHAIR: It doesn't exist, chapter ..... Delete number 6.

Monique BEGIN: So chapter 1 finishes with point 5. Well, anyway somewhere around point five, before or after, I don't know, we want to say that we made a deliberate choice as a Commission to go to public consultation. It's a first, to my knowledge, in world history, that an international commission, because international commissions, for example, Brundtland, correct me if I'm wrong, went as far as having consultations of experts, but not consultations...am I making a mistake?

CHAIR: They had with industrial man, business man, she had.

Monique BEGIN: Okay, business people.

inaudible intervention, no micro (something about Brazil, rain forests...=



Monique BEGIN: Okay, we don't have to be the first. I didn't mean to just, you know ....but that we made the choice of going and listening to people at different levels and somehow that should be acknowledged. I think Leonard did quite a fine job except when he quotes us - we should not be in boxes because it's for people [inaudible]. The report has not been based on what people told ....I mean, I don't think Paul has worked from the tapes and all of what people told us, but the way Leonard to his best used general themes in regrouped excerpts I think is done with great sensitivity for those of us able to read, and a match between that and our preoccupations should be expressed in the first chapter, and the fact we did it.

CHAIR : Thank you.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID (no micro) I think that would be a good transition to the second chapter because the very process of the Commission is also exposition of that caring capacity.

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[inaudible]

CHAIR : Yes, I wait for more comments then on chapter 1, or this revised chapter 1 which is not written so the revised chapter 1 has to be written because it is not, and we will see tomorrow how we can cope with the writing. Yes, Vina.

MAZUMDAR: I see what Monique is suggesting. I'm all for it, but I think the right place is between four and five, you see. - Challenge for the Commission and its raison d'être- is to elaborate and that's why we make this choice of the methodology adopted by the Commission. It can go in there and whatever we decide to, however we would use that material, should come in. Some of it needs to come in here between 4 and 5. 5 is sort of a statement of intent. I see 5 and 6 as combined.



CHAIR : Six doesn't exist. [inaudible discussions]

Paul A. HARRISON: (no micro) I thought you said 3 was interaction of environment, gender and technology and number 4 was carrying.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID Yeah, if you look at the [inaudible] environmental challenges, technologies and their interactions that was [inaudible] chapter 3, rather than a component of chapter 1.

MAZUMDAR: You wouldn't like to keep them separate from a kind of assessment of the UN conferences? Here you put 3, a kind of an assessment of the recent major UN conferences.

CHAIR : As they say in my country, there are one thousand and one ways to cook codfish. We used to fish in the coast of Canada but they don't allow us any more, so this we can't have.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID Even the order of these things is not something that is governed by .....

CHAIR : Absolutely, and I am less concerned with these because I think we...

MAZUMDAR: I like these



Monique BEGIN: Yes, but this is not a recent, unprecedented change. It's a general background

Aminata TRAORE Disons, ça enferme, in the south, a new area of dependancy. Les termes de la dépendance changent là. C'est pas pareil parce que à l'époque coloniale au moins tu savais contre quoi tu te battais.

Monique BEGIN: And now the enemy is from within somehow.

Aminata TRAORE Yes, from within.

CHAIR : Okay, I think we can take care of it. I know what it is.

Aminata TRAORE Here, when you say shared values, is it in terms of priorities, or ...no

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[inaudible]

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID This is most important ...

Aminata TRAORE But what about the lack of resources?

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID [inaudible] .The lack of resources actually is a function of the international economic order intra and inter-country power relations and you will find that the issue of resources, you will find also [inaudible] because it's not just the international economic order.

Aminata TRAORE Okay, what about the quality of leadership?



CHAIR : We agree with the thrust but I am more concerned with the chapters where we have to, we are going to use the existing chapters. So what about the drawing which would be the second chapter?

[inaudible]

Monique BEGIN: .....[inaudible] no, that's not true. If this is meant to be one chapter, you see [inaudible]

CHAIR : You changed suddenly.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID [inaudible] ...if you go through all the part 3 chapters, over and over again each one of us is going to say "but you have to put this in, and you have to put in this " and so on and so forth, so the idea is to show the dynamics

[inaudible]

Aminata TRAORE: Now I think this proposal very interesting. Again I would like to underline the fact that the social and cultural dimension in this first paper, when you way that "unprecedented change affecting system and social structure manifest ....." Comment on dit les pays ex-colonies, les ex-colonies, because we remain colonised. Comment dit, nous sommes encore....the lack of repair, le manque de repère pour nous sur le plan des systèmes de pensée réelle. I mean, comment dit "repère" en anglais, lack of reference, because most of the things sont importés culturellement parlant, les modèles de société, we are involved in a process.



[inaudible]

Aminata TRAORE: You're sure? Political forces.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID No, I ... assume that to be within the inter-and intra-country power relations because leadership to me is a [inaudible] of power relations. I mean, the way I look at it when I say intra and intercountry power relations, you're talking of global relations of power, and when you talk of relations of power, you're speaking of leaderships, but intracountry, inside each country, you also have that sort of power relations.

Aminata TRAORE You put participation, sharing of power and information and so on, all this inter and intracountry.

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Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID No, all these things underneath are forces at play that can be positive or negative or both, but these are forces that we have to consider, even in our recommendations. You cannot simply say "this should be done because there would be dynamics, from the psychological to the cultural, from the technological to the power relations.

CHAIR : Well I think that we cannot go on with this discussion now. My suggestion would be that we move to other points. I want to know exactly, I would like those of us who present suggestions to know exactly which part of the different chapters can go into the new suggestions so as to make it more clear for everyone involved, and tomorrow I would like to come back to it, after we have seen and sort of [inaudible] But you had asked for the floor, Pu Shan, or not ...Did you ask? No, I thought you had. If you have something to say, say it now.



[inaudible]

Pu SHAN: And it's [inaudible]. I don't understand why it took so long, it's only one page and I handed in very early. But...

CHAIR : You gave them to type, and they didn't distribute yet. (Discussion) Oh, Hans please could you check.

Pu SHAN But I was asked to arrange the chapters and so forth in relation to the existing draft. I tried to do that. Now in the first part, it's quite similar to this one but has some differences.

CHAIR : Yeah, yeah ... But these two chapters, on which we have these papers, would be something that's not written yet, basically

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Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID There are portions ...

George ZEIDENSTEIN: [inaudible] ....parts 16 and 17 would fit into chapter 1 and then chapter 2 would include present 19 and then 3,4 5 [inaudible] 6 and 7. Chapter 2 would contain the essence of present 16 and 17, but 16 and 17 would continue. So there's a lot in Karina's suggestion that of the present material [inaudible]

CHAIR : Please distribute, Madame Brunel, c'est pour distribuer le paper de Monsieur Pu Shan, c'est pour distribuer. Si, si c'est pour tout le monde. It's better to photocopy, not yet. Anyway, Alexander.



Alexander YAKOVLEV: [inaudible] my opinion...I'm talking about chapter 1, but I would include some problems, for instance. Let's write that unprecedented change affecting systems and social structures. You should call it by a real language. It is a crisis of development. It's a known thing. I would [inaudible] ...manifested by the first crisis of the development. The second, cold war and so on and .... maybe add, new dangers of confrontations because we should look into the situation from this point of view. And I would add in this [inaudible] maybe changing of human [inaudible]

no micro

and I continue to repeat that maybe one of the very important structural quality of life, militarisation of life, because you know, the end of the Cold War, was the militarization of life is [inaudible]. No armaments ...it is against the quality of life. ...[inaudible] It is impossible to talk about quality of life under this continuing militarization of life. You should say about this. And the last one, what is [inaudible] ...urbanisation would be included into the problem of quality of life. Because you know it's possible to make the relation of this topic but from my point of view the urbanisation of life, continuing urbanisation would lead us to the crisis of the development too. Urbanisation [inaudible] just as this things.

CHAIR : Thank you, Alexander, very helpful.

[inaudible]

Alexander YAKOVLEV Yes, I would agree. Crisis of management [inaudible] commercial institutes, that's right.





CHAIR : Any other comment now. We go to you point, Pu Shan please

Pu SHAN Now, er, I have tried to arrange the parts. Now I understand that we have decided to reverse the order of the original part 1 and part 2 of the draft, so I have now used the title of part 2 in the draft: Challenges and Crisis, as the title of Part 1. But I've added, Challenges, Crises and Opportunities, for the reason that I remembered that Paul mentioned that originally we had considered having Challenges and Crises first, but that sounded a little too pessimistic. I think that's a good point, and I have added Opportunities. We do have the challenges, and it is causing a lot of crises, but we still have a lot of opportunities, if we could implement our recommendations, the opportunities are very good. This would be based mainly on part two of the draft, but actually chapter 3 would not be included. Now chapter 3, but actually 4 and 5 of part two of the draft. But we would have to add something about the opportunities to it, and we have to, if we want to talk about the opportunities and so forth, the challenges, crises, opportunities and so forth, we have to refer to international order, globalisation and so on. But I don't think we should put too much emphasis on that, right away, as it is given by Karina, since we want to have the thrust, right away from the beginning. Therefore we should have the issues brought up right away. The issues are population issues and its effect on quality of life, the crisis and so on. Instead of having a general discussion of the unprecedented changes at the beginning of our report, perhaps we should have the challenges, crises and so on right away at the beginning. So I added start with population issues. That's the part 1. Part 2 would be sustainable improvement of quality of life. That would correspond mainly to chapter 1 and chapter 3 of the draft, but that perhaps is a little different from what Karina is proposing. Part 3 is similar to Karina's proposal in that we have a new part which is called carrying and caring capacity, in which we should have a chapter on carrying capacity and also a chapter on .....wait a minute, this is wrong. We have two carrying capacity under this....Carrying capacity would be based on chapters 6 and 7 and could be



combined into one chapter, but mainly based on these 2 chapters. Carrying capacity will have to be added, got to be based in part on chapter 19, [inaudible] but I thought we should have also something on the link action of the two, which actually is the basis of our report. And should also be closely related to the issues of Part 1 and Part 2 above. How are we going to have sustainable improvement of quality of life under such challenges, crises and opportunities. Part 4 would be "Caring for the earth and caring for people". This would be based mainly on chapters 8 to 14 of the original draft. The order may be changed and in fact some of the chapters could be changed too. For one thing, I thought, let chapter ...

(new tape)

CHAIR : Mademoiselle, vous me donnez des choses qui..... Excuse me

Pu SHAN: And finally, part 5 I just mention strategic views and recommendations which will be based on the four chapters, 15 to 18 in the draft. That's all.

CHAIR : Thank you Pu Shan. Well, I am a little bit afraid of us carrying indefinitely the exercise of putting this here and that there, but I am very grateful to your efforts. I like the possibility of a part - whatever number - with the caring, carrying and interactions as we have already a great part of the material available. But what I think is, if it would be possible for Karina and Pu Shan to meet and try to see how to combine these two suggestions. Okay, Pu Shan, Karina ?

MAZUMDAR: ....conflict, the revised chapter 1, itemised here, and what Professor Pu Shan puts down as Challenges, Crises and Opportunities. I think there is a lot of common thing in this and it is only this one...



CHAIR : I don't think it is the same really. Also for the, starting with the comment that Pu Shan made on the main points that should be at the very beginning. So I don't think it's exactly the same, so if you could clarify that I think it would be very important.

Pu SHAN: There are many things in common actually. It's the order, the emphasis, the space which is devoted to each aspect, and so on, that may be different, and I would emphasise perhaps to tackle the issues first and then to provide the backgrounds and so forth. If you want to tackle the background first, the recent changes, then I would think that that would be very short. It could be a very very long chapter, just on the changes. I mean, you could write a book on that. But our purpose here still the challenges, the crises and the opportunities and that's directly related to our topic, the topic of population and quality of life.

CHAIR : Yeah. But if you could, the two of you, straight out between you the two perspectives, ...convergent as they are. Monique: would you like to say about ...?  
Do you see at this stage there is a possibility to give a contribution, some suggestion how to go, from your group?

Monique BEGIN: Well, I can explain what we tried to do. You have two pieces, one is called [inaudible] and one is called health. We did not have the main framework as it was being done elsewhere so we assumed that we were taking a magnifying glass, looking at chapter 8 to 14 inclusive, and we tried to find a rationale that satisfied us, did not really succeed, and just wrote, starting with work, under point [inaudible] a few observations. We thought that chapter 8 on work and employment, I forget how it's called right now, is very much of the past, it's quite surprising that it's very traditional but we didn't know what should be there instead. But it's an old analysis and the recommendations we found - let me remember what we said of the recommendations for 8 - we



thought in general the recommendations didn't do the job, but we could not offer anything instead, so we wanted to... the way the chapter reads, work, employment and jobs are one and the same thing and they are basically utilitarian and they're there to provide you with the necessity of life and combat poverty globally. Individually it's to fight survival, and globally it's to reduce or eradicate poverty and we thought that, we tried but did not really succeed, but anyway we tried to say that work in itself, meaning a task with some meaning, paid or unpaid, is something every human being needs and at times it takes the form of paid jobs or unpaid jobs for mere survival, and in times it goes as far as unpaid work or paid work with remarkable gratifications. I don't know if I make any sense, but that's what we are trying to say. And then, so that's what we try to say on that page. And then the various breakdowns that are happening we thought ... of course, the word "youth unemployment" is cited somewhere in the chapter, but we think that focus should be on various breakdowns which in serious development on youth unemployment, numbers of jobs, distribution of jobs, the pear-shaped economy concept is not addressed at all, and new forms of exploitation of workers, etc. This is just a beginning of work. And then we made the point that the causes of disruptions are totally different in the north and in the south and this is not a chapter where we could lump them into a global economy approach to life and that's all.

Health. The problem with the chapter, Health - there are two chapters on health, somehow. There's a chapter on health for everybody, and there's a chapter on women's reproductive health, and then the chapter on health in general is also coupled with the chapter on education, right now. We think it should be two chapters, education and health. We did not decide if Health for All should also include reproductive health, we didn't decide that, we didn't go that far, we didn't have time to get there. We just observed that the entire chapter on health - not reproductive health - is twenty years old, alma ata revisited. It repeats a philosophy that everybody subscribed to. The problem is that the countries, rich and poor, don't know how to get there. It's how do you undo the immense power of doctors and



hospitals, basically. So the problem is how do you divert budgets from tertiary care in hospitals and clinics into primary health care. And secondly, how do you reach the redivision of labour between physicians on the one hand and nurses, community health workers and all sorts of other players on the other hand. Then we observe that mental health support systems, be they families in for example Africa, or institutions in countries like the north or communities in general have all broken down. We just noted that. These are just observations and in sanitation matters, we say the obvious, that policy makers have totalled devalued local know-how when imposing from the outside inappropriate solutions. And then the two last bullets are about education, but they don't mean that the second one is clear, the brain drain is still a major problem in Africa, but we did not elaborate and I really apologise. [inaudible] Aminata said it so I just took it for .... we did not expand.

CHAIR : There is one ideological question here that ...it goes a little bit against what we had said in another meeting of the Commission, and I want to be clear on our position. In the point before last, at Work, this question of the difference between north and south we already came into it apropos something else. Do we make it very clear that the gap is such between north and south that even southern issues are totally different and needed to be treated differently?

Monique BEGIN: In some parts , in some issues,, the answer is yes, it has to be dealt with separate, and explained why. In health matters, very much will be the same. Because the model of the north, the over-medicalised model has taken over the whole world. So very much can be the same, plus some specific. But the basis can be the same. In terms of employment, I don't know, but it seemed to us that it cannot be the same.

CHAIR : Yes. Thank you. Vina?



Monique BEGIN: These are just observations. This is not a new chapter. It's a few observations.

MAZUMDAR: On the [inaudible] issue of devaluation of local know-how, it's not confined to only sanitation. It's confined to the whole health sector. This contributes to what you were talking about, the domination of the tertiary sector. Local knowledge of providing primary health care as well as the resources, for instance, deforestation, contributes to the disappearance of the herbal remedies that were available to the people....

CHAIR : Vina, at this point what we need is ... not a rationale yet, it is some elements. So I would think that it it would be able to work more on this it would be helpful.

Alexander YAKOVLEV On this work, I like this practically everything, with one observation and I think it's important. Since there is an agreement that there will not be full employment again, for ever the regions where there was never, we have to maybe put all this, what he said here, to add an overarching consideration that if we are thinking about worksharing in the future, we cannot but think about profit-sharing. Becuase in my view, those two things in teh future, will have to be interlinked and the phenomena which we are observing now - I'm now speaking about the north, but I could speak about the south. The companies are making big profits and reducing the number of workers for reasons which we know and is too long. This is an unsustainable development, if I may call it like this, and I think that we would make an interesting approach if we would link those two concepts and say that they have to be more and more interlinked and this is what we'll ensure, a decent distribution after all of the wealth. All what is said here is alright. But I would like simply this as a ...thank you.

CHAIR : Thank you very much. Anybody else asks for the floor? Monique, do you think you like to work more on this?



Monique BEGIN: Surely not today. I cannot, I'm just dead. I don't function up there.

CHAIR : Let me say, we will finish listening to each other and then really we interrupt. Three days like this it's quite a lot. We interrupt [inaudible] tomorrow morning. George ?

George ZEIDENSTEIN : With reference to health, in our group we didn't get a chance to continue this far, but I would have made this suggestion to Monique and I make it in general. That as we reconsider the formulation of the health chapter, that we include under health, basically Alma Ata which is what is now is, plus safe motherhood, plus maternal and child health, plus reproductive health services, plus family planning, that is to say, contraceptive services. All of that is quite different from population ...

CHAIR : Yes, I forget to say

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George ZEIDENSTEIN Ministries of health should be responsible for delivering health services including reproductive health services and family planning services, and they should be evaluated on how well they deliver those services. Population policy is another matter. And it rests presumably with the head of government and involves the work of the education ministry, the work of the health ministry, the work of various ministries, and I think that from the point of view of the commission's work it would be very good to separate that.

CHAIR : Very good, George, I'm delighted [inaudible] But tell me, there is a conceptual point here of course, it's obvious. So we make the whole thing of Cairo etc. part of health, not at the crossroads of health and education. Just part of health as an establishment.



George ZEIDENSTEIN Well, to my mind Cairo talked about more than one thing. It talked in concrete terms about aspects of the delivery of health services, because that's what people knew about. It also mentioned but did not take up in any detail, the question of changing the roles and status of women, the question of education, and we deal with these things in our report, one way or another. They all come together in our report, but also what comes together in our report thus far and in my opinion ought not to come together, is population policy and the delivery of family planning services which is a health service, not a population service.

CHAIR : It's very consequent with our [inaudible] point that population is linked with either poverty or with patterns of consumption and technology and so on. It's very clear.

George ZEIDENSTEIN If we did it that way, that would also give us an opportunity to say whatever we could about sorting out these various programmes that are around. There's Alma Ata, there's maternal and child health, there's safe motherhood, there's reproductive health services, and of course there are contraceptive delivery services which we tend to call family planning. And all of them have a great deal of importance and validity but there's also a good deal of overlap and people working under one title tend not to talk too much with people working under the other titles.

CHAIR : Very good. Monique, you wanted to say something? Immediately, I not even asking. I think this is very important, I think before you leave, I would like you to ..well, you have read already carefully the chapter ten, whatever chapter ten belongs here, and if you could just speak it out for a tape-recorder. Yes, Karina please

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID : Not on this.





Monique BEGIN: Can I, for the little I've read and heard about family planning and its drawbacks, at times. The fact that you separate family planning, health, reproductive health services, including the entire spectrum of services and help needed, and put it clearly under health and separate population policies and put it the responsibility of somebody else, gives a chance to the notion of choice. I mean the job of the minister of health is to offer health services not to count heads, and all of that. All of that is hopefully, you'd give it a chance.

George ZEIDENSTEIN I would argue that one. A lot of that's already written, you know, Paul's chapter 10 has a great deal of that in there. It also has population policy so basically the response to Maria's assignment is that the bulk of Paul's chapter 10 would be moved into the health chapter, there'd be a separate population chapter. That health chapter will require a great deal of editing because it'll be a very bulky affair. But you know, we leave that to the professional. But you know, Paul's got most of what we want to say about the idea of targets and all of this. It's all in there, it's just a question of where it goes. I feel very happy with this, because I think like this all the other chapters, work and education, can also be focussed more directly on questions relating to population, to population issues, and not just as background or something. Okay, very good. Everybody in agreement with this? There is a little problem, George, but we may come to this afterwards, is the delivery of contraceptives and the accessibility.

George ZEIDENSTEIN Paul's got that all written. [inaudible]

CHAIR: Yea, he has but it doesn't come [inaudible] health.



George ZEIDENSTEIN: I would argue that it does. [inaudible] ...possibility. As it now stands we're stuck with a structure that in some countries has different individuals doing different parts of the work and as Paul says, the idea of changing all of that is not a simple matter. You know you don't take cadres (?) and put them together and all of a sudden have them work beautifully. So one has to allow time for this but one has to clearly have in time that these cadres are supposed to be delivering health services and their responsibility is to the Ministry of Health and what the Ministry of Health is responsible for doing is delivering a good quality service, whether it's contraceptive services or reproductive health services, whichever ones we're talking about. The head of state can also talk with the minister of health about the population aspects of that, but it's for the president or the prime minister to have the demographic goals in mind, not the minister of health.

Paul A. HARRISON I think that's a very good idea. The problem remaining is that the ...if we do have a separate chapter on population policies, it's going to be rather thin.

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George ZEIDENSTEIN I think it can into the very first parts that Karina and Pu Shan are talking about.

Paul A. HARRISON Or in the fourth part, as part of the strategic

George ZEIDENSTEIN: Well, may then [inaudible] picked up again, but I mean insofar as they are now talking in whatever they do in their joint workout of the two separate things now, this aspect of population policy could be nicely addressed and the amount you could say about it would fit very well there. Then in part 4 it gets picked up again with recommendations about how states are run with reference to population policy and health policy.



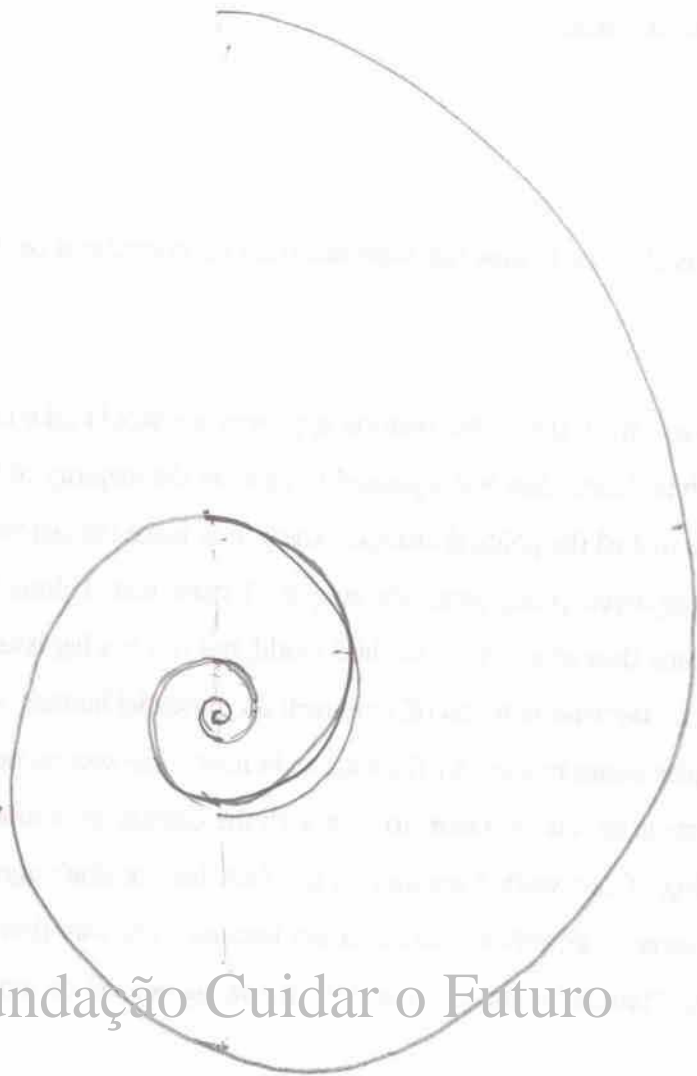
CHAIR : And it enables us to give the wide spectrum of interactions of population ..... Very good.  
Aminata, please.

Aminata TRAORE I think that in the sectoral approach we should take care of the youth in terms of population growth in Africa, they are supposed to become the majority of the poor in the 21st century and we know also that all the political changes which took place the last years in Africa are mainly due to the youth, unemployed young graduate people. I think that, I don't know if we plan to have a chapter on youth and their situation in the third world, but this is a big issue, important as the women's chapter on women. Because in terms of, comment dit, potential human, - capital humain - this is one of the more complex issues to solve by the state right now. The second point is also I don't know how we plan to, comment dit, on va traiter, to deal with the chapter on women, because more and more, since the beginning of our work I insisted on the fact that we don't agree. Most of activists in the south, we don't agree at all with the terms of the feminists, the way they put the women's issue ... le terme du problème "femine" in the north, and there is no agreement on most of the aspect.

CHAIR : Yes, but the chapter is there, when you read it you will see it's not a super feminist thing, it is not.

Aminata TRAORE Okay. But also another concern is the rural and urban area, comment dit, disparities. The poorest are in rural areas....

CHAIR : Yeah, it comes there. It is there.



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Aminata TRAORE I know, Maria, but we are now questioning the terms of the problem, the way they are raised in ... my concern is not if this is here or not, but in what are the terms ...but, l'angle sous lequel toutes ces questions sont abordées.

CHAIR : Yeah, yeah. Yes, Karina, sorry.

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID The first point of Aminata, when we first met there was in fact very strong consensus to deal with issues of unemployment and youth, and I really think that if we don't have a chapter on youth it is going to be pretty incomplete.

CHAIR : I was convinced that we had decided not to have .....[inaudible]

Karina CONSTANTINO-DAVID I think we need to discuss whether we need to put in a chapter on youth. There's another chapter that I think is scattered all over the place, but I think if we are talking population, we need to talk migration. The reality of globalisation and the reality of migrant labour and all the concomitant effects of migration is something that I think would be lacking in anything that tries to deal with population. If we limit population issues to fertility and mortality, and forget about migration, as a greater concern in fact today than it ever was in the past. So maybe just to raise those two chapters ...

CHAIR : ..as separate chapters. But I would ask you if you don't mind that we would discuss eventual supplementary chapters at the end of our work, so that we are able to go through the existing ones and see for instance if something that is there is possible, some sections are possible ... and not to decide it now, I find it difficult to decide it now. In 24 hours maybe it would be easy, but I was



convinced that the decision was not to have a separate chapter on youth, that's why.... Let us move to the last contribution which is Vina. She started with her book .....

Alexander YAKOVLEV [inaudible]

CHAIR : Really do you feel that ? Well, tomorrow you chair ...[inaudible] Let us just listen to what Karina has to say, and then we.

MAZUMDAR: This is very simple. Not suggesting drastic changes. What I tried to do is to put together what [inaudible] threads running through ...[inaudible] to explain the primacy we gave to quality of life for all but bringing to the forefront the claims and arguments of all those getting [inaudible] as a responsibility that rests on all of us [inaudible] not just governments, not just existing international institutions. This is what Karina has been trying to point out ..[inaudible] Confronted as we were by wide diversities [inaudible] different peoples and regions, we still found enough commonalities ...commonalities in concerns expressed for common people, [inaudible] economic, cultural, political [inaudible] and ideological differences.. Many contribute to [inaudible] in some universal [inaudible] generations to come. These concerns are neither just dreams nor utopias. Some have found articulation in national constitutions and all international conventions. Those that have not, have large articulate groups of people in different corners of the world, struggling to help them acknowledge and implement universal rights. In this part, ...combination of share concerns and common sense symbolised in our choice of caring and carrying capacity, spread out some practical visions that could assist or accelerate the positive processes and struggles that are already [inaudible]. Chapter 15, I tend to interpretate what there in the chapter ..[inaudible] justice, equality, participation and equity in the pursuit of power and wealth, [inaudible] The objective is not to invent a new philosophy but to



demonstrate the directions of definitional changes that have become necessary in the context of the [inaudible]

George ZEIDENSTEIN (no micro): Context first, it's just a rearrangement.

MAZUMDAR: That's right. Crises and challenges [inaudible] Chapter 16 seems to build on the advances in knowledge ...conceptual and measurable tools which could accelerate the translation of people's entitlements/rights into [inaudible] A second objective of this chapter, is to suggest an alternative perception, use of knowledge power [inaudible] Since the community engaged in the pursuit of knowledge as part of the broad [inaudible] worldwide, we hope for their [inaudible] independence. Chapter 17 seems to stop the fragmentation and prove that marginalisation or disillusion of universally-obtained by bringing them back together within the common [inaudible] of quality of life. It is imperative to eliminate the hierarchy that characterises [inaudible] rights enshrined in international coverage and to strengthen, create [inaudible] Chapter 18. A marked feature of the last few decades has been the rapid and continuous erosion of national capacities, of major regions, [inaudible] people's quality of life. Eradication of poverty, unemployment, social marginalisation, illiteracy, [inaudible] and all our regional consultations we've heard the voice of [inaudible] We want our dignity, not humiliation. We are not beggars to be fooled by social sentiments. [inaudible] our includes the individual, family, community, the state. Capacity [inaudible] has to go. This chapter addresses the basic question of resources that we are confident can be mobilised at the global regional national community level, generate a strong political will.

CHAIR : Thank you very much. Now I follow the suggestion of Drago, and I think we should stop. [inaudible] Yea, but we didn't decide anything yet.



Paul A. HARRISON Yes, but to help you to decide, you need to hear what I have to say

CHAIR : In what way, in terms of ..

Paul A. HARRISON: Well, if you don't hear what I say, you may come to decisions that mean a new editor.

CHAIR : Go ahead, go ahead, say what you have to say.

Paul A. HARRISON Well, first of all, I think the exercise of trying to redesign the plan at this point is a very dangerous one. It's one you should have done two years ago. You should have produced a new plan two years ago. Unless you get another six months and another, whatever Jan Pronk, was promising you, the time is not sufficient for a radical reorganisation, for me or for anybody else who you should appoint. At Sintra we went through a very bulky outline and very long set of recommendations which you accepted and I took into account all your alterations. Therefore I think in view of the time available, you need an organisation that can rescue as much as possible from what is there already. Now Pu Shan's proposal - just this. I have no problem with that. Vina's, I have no problem with Vina's. No problem with what Monique says about the work and health chapter, nor with George's suggestion about reproductive health and health comes together, no problems. But I do have problems with any proposal to radically reorganise the whole thing. I can't do that, and I don't think any human being can do that, if you appoint somebody else, even they would have tremendous difficulty doing that. Therefore, I would ...one way of taking into account Karina's desire which is perfectly justifiable one to lay out all your cards on the table immediately, is to have a first chapter which can be as long as you like, which lays out the things she's outlining and lays out your raison d'être and situates you, as Jan Pronk was suggesting you should be situated, in the sequence of





conferences, and if you wish, in the sequence of other commissions. This could lay all your cards out on the table immediately, your framework, and everything. But I have to warn you that I could not personally go along with a third, new beginning. It would be personally impossible for me, after the history since Sintra, to do that, and I think it would be extremely difficult for any person to do that. So I thought you should actually bear those comments in mind while you're mulling over the options tonight.

CHAIR: Thank you Paul. I think that the Commission has to go again through the whole thing, but I still maintain that we need to go to the chapters that are essential and in any case there was practically a decision of the Commission to have a kind of introduction to this which I think the chair can take upon herself. And, as to the reshuffling of the chapter, I would like that in the work, what we decided the first day, the day before yesterday, would be taken into account and seen which parts of the different chapters can be accommodated in a better way. But tomorrow morning I would like ...no, tomorrow morning no ...I have to ask one thing. I think everybody's very tired. It's obvious in every way. So I would like to ask you if within this week of work we make a break. When would you like that break to be? Or do you like to work fewer hours, or what is it? Anybody has a suggestion? Would you like to have a break tomorrow morning for instance? or

Monique BEGIN: I would really appreciate a break of a morning.

CHAIR: Half a day, yes

Monique BEGIN: To take the time I never had to go to certain chapters I still haven't had time to read and just to kind of reflect or [inaudible] gestation dans ma tête, in order to go into a next step of this meeting. Personally I would appreciate that.



CHAIR : So, if there is no voice against this idea, tomorrow morning we would have a break and I would like to come back in the afternoon to the rest of part four. Chapters 17, 18 and 19, whatever the destiny of the 19, if the 19 goes to an earlier part of the whole report and still tomorrow I really would like to have the, what was still called chapter 10, the population policies. So this would be the problem for tomorrow afternoon, okay? Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and ten?

[inaudible]

CHAIR : What's nine [inaudible]

MAZUMDAR: [inaudible] healthy minds in healthy bodies which we got just today.

CHAIR : Yea, but I would like to have the population before that one, if you don't mind.

[inaudible]

Paul A. HARRISON Could I just explain on 9 that it got very long, and therefore it's in two sections which personally I think would be better as two separate chapters.

[inaudible]

Paul A. HARRISON Yes, that's why it's given to you like that.

[inaudible]

Verbatim Report of the 5th session

CHAIR : Oh yea, I think we can take a break.



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